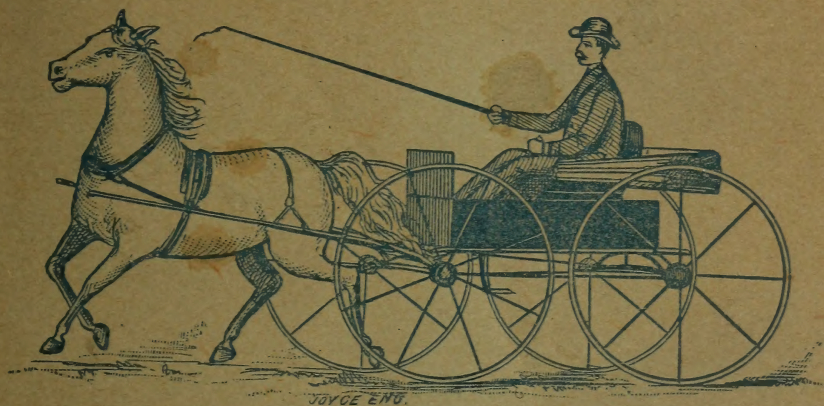


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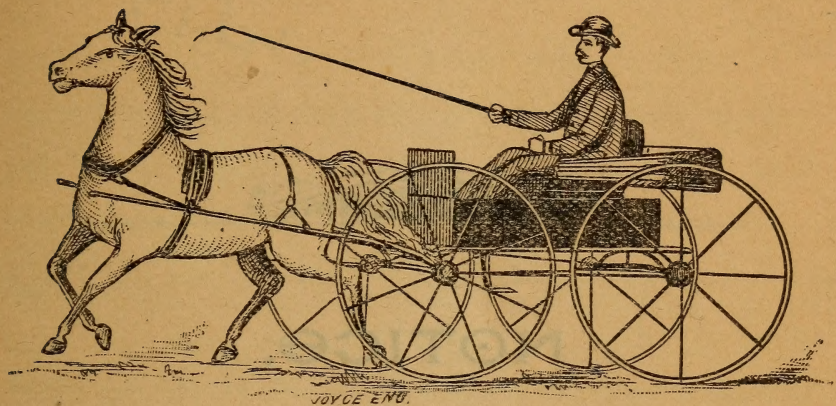
The Art of Educating Trick Horses.

—BY—

J. C. JACOBS,

ALBANY, - - - - TEXAS.

The Horse Tamer and Trainer.



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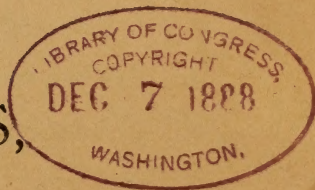
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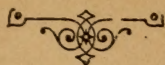
J. C. J.



PREFACE.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1888, by
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—PREFACE.—



The great success that I have had in handling all classes of vicious horses, as well as in breaking and educating young horses, has induced me to present to the public a practical, and humane system, by which anyone can handle the most unruly horse without any danger to himself or animal.

I make no pretensions to scholarship, preferring to be useful rather than to appear learned.

The common way of breaking and training horses is attended with a great deal of danger and hard work both to the trainer and horse, requiring a strong and plucky man to handle a determined horse.

This system puts the horse at such disadvantage that any one can handle such an animal with safety.

I have left nothing undone in order to make this work a source of practical knowledge to any one interested in horses.

It is the outgrowth of years of experience and practice and it is the wish of the Author that it may prove a great help to those that have the care and handling of horses.

J. C. JACOBS.

KICKERS IN SINGLE HARNESS.

To break up any bad habit in unruly horses, the first thing to do is to get good control of his mouth. That is the first step in learning the horse, and to do this, I will here explain the kind of bit I have adopted after experimenting with many different kinds.

It is called the Four Ringed Bit. If you cannot get one at your saddlers (and it is likely you cannot) take a common snaffle bit, go to your blacksmith and have him to cut one of the rings out, or heat and bend it an oblong shape so that he can slip two smaller rings over it on the bit. Then weld the former ring back in shape. The extra rings should be about one inch and a half in diameter. Take a good strong headstall with an extra buckle fastened on top of it between and back of the ears and put the bit on the headstall as you would any other bit, paying no attention to the extra rings.

Now put the bridle on your horse, with one of the extra rings on each side of his mouth, or out against each of the stationery rings on either side. Now take a strap about the size and make of a hame strap, only some longer, and fasten it on one of the extra rings just as you would on your hames for use. Then pass it over his nose and through the extra ring on opposite side and bring back over nose and buckle. Now take another strap, about twenty-four inches long, with a loop in one end, large enough for the

strap to go through that passes over the nose and with tongue holes in the other end so it can be taken up to fit any length of head.

Now the strap that goes over the nose is to pass through the loop and the other end of the loop strap is fastened in the buckle on top of the headstall. This holds the strap that goes across the nose into the extra rings in position. When adjusted the strap should rest about two inches above the nostrils, and should be buckled up so that when the bit is straightened in the horses mouth they should fit close but comfortably on a line across the roof of his mouth.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

Now put your lines on just as you would on any other bridle, and when they are pulled on, the centre of the bit is thrown against the roof of the mouth with great force.

You are now in position to bring your whole power to bear on the most sensitive part of the horse (excepting the eye) and you will be surprised how quick you can bring an unruly horse under control with this bit.

Now put on your horse a pair of single harness; and put the off-line through the shaft lug, and take firm hold of the near line about four feet from the bit, then work the off line down over his hips, and let it rest where the breeching works, you can now drive him in a circle around you.

Every time he shows signs of kicking give a strong pull on the lines, which will hurt his mouth so that he will soon submit to the line being drawn around him as tight as you can draw it, without showing any signs of kicking.

Always stop and caress a horse as he shows signs of submission.

Now change to the other side and handle just as before ; drive him around you in a trot, stopping and starting often.

In order to get good control of his mouth, so you can hold him under any kind of excitement, get behind him with the reins in your hands and start him. When he has gone a few steps say "whoa" and immediately give him a hard raking pull. Don't jerk but pull. Repeat this until he will stop at the word of command promptly. Make your lessons positive and thorough never do any half way business when you take a bad horse in hand.

Have a whip and when you stop him flourish it over him, moderate at first, and when he attempts to start set him back with all your might, repeat until he will stand perfectly quiet while you flourish and pop the whip all over and around him, being careful not to strike him. Make any other noise that will excite him to go and repeat the treatment until he will stand the treatment under any kind of excitement. Of course you must not cluck to him or tell him to go unless you want him to start, then tap him lightly with the whip which will learn him to start promptly when you want him to. You can soon have your horse so you can drop your lines and walk fifteen or twenty feet behind and stop and start him simply by word of command.

POLING.

Now take a hoe handle or a smooth pole of any kind and get on the left side of your horse. Take a

firm hold of the left line about four feet from the bit with the other line around his quarters as before explained. Place the end of the pole under the right arm and hold in the right hand with the off rein. Bring the pole against his quarters lightly at first and if he shows any sign of kicking give him a hard pull with the line on the left hand. Repeat the treatment bringing the pole against him with a little more force each time, working industriously until he will stand perfectly indifferent to it.

Then bring the pole lightly against his heels giving a hard yank on the left line; at any time that he shows any signs of kicking.

Now take your position on the opposite side and repeat the treatment never forgetting to caress at each sign of submission. You will soon have him afraid to kick and at the same time accustom him to having anything strike his heels and quarters which is generally the sole cause of them kicking in the first place.

Drive him around you in a walk at first, then in a trot bringing the pole against him often.

Remember that your horse must be tested in every position. He may stand perfectly quiet after being hitched up, but as soon as you start him off commence kicking, or he may be perfectly indifferent to the line drawn around his quarters or heels, and then kick when you bring the pole against him in the same place.

Find out the cause of resistance, and work at that point until you overcome it. A horse may be lariat-ed, and while gazing around allow the rope to come

against his quarters and heels without apparently paying any attention to it; but you go to him and draw the rope around him in the same way and he may kick desperately. A horse may drive perfectly gentle with the breeching on, but if the straps were to break and the crosspiece strike him precisely in the same place where the breeching works, it would likely excite him and cause him to kick badly. But if the above directions are followed he can be made indifferent to the crosspiece striking him.

You are now ready to hitch your horse up, and I will here explain the safest and best way I know to work a kicker.

The rig will not cost more than ten cents and twenty minutes work. Get two stout poles, twelve feet long, two by four scantling will do. Six feet from the small ends, bolt on a stout crosspiece three feet long, sharpen the large ends of the poles so that if the horse tries to run back they will stick in the ground and stop him. Fasten a pair of chain traces to crosspiece on each side; now put on collar and harness.

It is better to have two large rings that the poles will pass through fastened to the ends of a stout backband, with a short rope tied in the off ring to bring under the horse and fasten in the near ring as a belly-band.

Tie a small rope across under the horses' neck to each of the small ends of the poles to prevent them widening and flying up when you throw him back against the crosspiece.

Now take firm hold of your near line about five

feet from the bit, bringing your off line around his quarters as in the first lesson. Start him and hold him in a circle around you, letting him go slow at first, stopping and starting often, and occasionally draw him back against the crosspiece, and if he shows any sign of kicking give him a hard raking pull on the lines. When he drives well from that side change to the other and repeat the lesson. When he goes well from both sides get directly behind him and drive around, stopping and starting often and each time caress and talk encouragingly to him. It will help wonderfully. Remember that kind treatment is the key to success.

If you have done your work thorough and your horse performs well in the poles, you are now ready to hitch him to a buggy or cart. If he is afraid of it let him look at it and smell of it until he satisfies himself there is no harm in it. Don't try to force anything on your horse that he is afraid of. Bring it to his notice gradually and let him find out the harmless nature of it by his way of reasoning, that is seeing, smelling and feeling, for he uses his nose for feeling as we do our fingers. Be very gentle in hitching him up, then take hold of your lines as in training and drive him around you. Repeat from the opposite side and if he performs well you can now get in and drive off.

ANOTHER WAY.

I have used another plan with great success in breaking the worst cases I have ever had of desperate confirmed kickers.

Take two pieces of inch rope about five feet four

inches long. Run one strand out of each of them. Now tie a knot in the ends of each or your two strand ropes. They should be about four feet long after knots are tied.

These are to be used just as you would use side-lines, by bringing the end around the fore legs below the pastern joint or next to the hoof and button the knot through the rope. Pass the other end around the hind leg above the pastern joint and button to fit his leg close. Put one on the other side the same way.

It is well to have the side lines wrapped where they come around the legs with a rag or soft leather so they won't chafe him. I think it best to get a pair of chain side lines with stout leather bands. They can be had at most any saddler's.

You now have the horse completely under your control and you can totally subdue him and make him perfectly gentle in from fifteen to forty minutes without taking any chances of getting hurt yourself or injuring the horse.

Now take your staff or pole as above described and bring it against his quarters and heels very industriously so as to cause him to kick which will take his front feet from under him and let him down on his nose. A performance he will very soon conclude he has had enough of. Pass your pole under him and bring it up in his flanks, provoking him to kick any way you can without hurting him, caressing as he shows signs of submission. Use your pole industriously until he is perfectly indifferent to it being brought against his heels, quarters, or in his flanks.

I have another pole with a tin can (a common fruit can will do) fastened firmly on the small end of it with some small rocks in it. Shake this around and under him. You may get a few good kicks out of him that way, which will help to fix the impression that to kick is to punish himself. Shake the can around and over him until he is indifferent to it.

Now take a rope and draw it around his quarters and heels. Tie a loop in one end of your rope and pass it over his loins and bring it under his belly in the flanks and pass the other end through the loop drawing up tight. This is a hard test and if he stands it he will stand anything. Tug away at it until he submits to it, then take hold of the part of the rope on top of his loins and strip it down over his rump so it will come from his flanks around his quarters and pull hard.

You will be surprised how quick you can bring an unruly or vicious horse under complete control by this method.

Side lines are in common use everywhere but few know the value of them as a means of breaking unruly horses. I had been handling horses for several years before I discovered the value of them.

After your horse will stand all of the tests without offering to kick put your harness on and hitch him to the cart or buggy. Leave your breeching strap loose and push the buggy on him, rattle and shake it get up in it stamp around and flourish your whip over him.

It is well to go off and leave him for awhile now with the cart hitched to him he can't hurt anything and it will give him time to take in the situation.

Now if you have previously trained his mouth with the Four Ringed Bit so you can control him easy, you can take off the side lines and drive him off without any difficulty. If not take your buggy or cart loose, hitch your poles to him and train him with the bit as above described when you will be ready to drive him with safety.

Never undertake to drive a horse without first getting good control of his mouth with the Four Ringed Bit. It is not necessary to use it afterward; as an ordinary bit will answer equally as well, after you have learned him that a bit was made to hold a horse with, and he finds that you are determined to use it for that purpose. I never drive any with this bit; only use it for training, When you once get good control of his mouth he will ever after remember it and you will not have occasion to repeat the lesson.

If your horse is wild and you think it dangerous to attempt to put the side lines on him, take a rope twenty feet long, tie it loose around his neck close back to his shoulders and draw the other end of the rope through the part that is around his neck. This will form a long loop which you can drop under his belly near his hind foot, make him step his hind foot in the loop and then draw it up forward and fasten, now you can put the ropes on with safety.

ANOTHER METHOD.

Take a common strap halter and put on your horse. Tie a knot in his tail and pass the halter rein through the hair above the knot and draw until you have the horse in a half circle and tie in a bow knot. This will cause him to go around very rapidly. Have your

pole ready and work on his quarters and heels as he goes around. When he has gone around until he is dizzy and about to fall, untie the rein and immediately tie his head around to the other side and pole him in the flanks and round his quarters and heels. This is very good to use in connection with the side lines as the more ways you can show a horse your power the better you can control him.

ANOTHER METHOD OF BREAKING KICKERS.

This is also one of the best means of taming a wild horse.

Take a ring three inches in diameter. Divide the hair in the horse's tail and slip the ring over one of the strands up to the end of the bone and tie a knot in the tail below the ring.

Now tie up the right front foot. Take a long single driving rein and buckle in the ring in the tail; pass the other end through the bridle ring on the left or near side, then back through the ring in tail.

Now stand in front and a little to the left and pull on the rein. This will bring his head back to his side when he will fall an easy rolling fall. He may be able to stand for a half minute but hold firm. He is out of balance and is bound to go. When he falls, slacken and he will jump up.

Draw on your rein and throw him again. Repeat as often as he will get up; then get behind him and stamp the ground or make some other noise that will cause him to rise and as soon as he does throw him again.

You can by his looks and actions tell when he has surrendered. Then you can let him up and while

standing on three feet take your pole and work on his quarters and flanks until he will pay no attention to it.

It may be necessary in very bad cases to change and throw from the other side as at first.

This method works well on a horse that will get up as fast as thrown and you can totally subdue such a horse in from ten to thirty minutes.

Occasionally you will find a sullen, stubborn case that won't rise after the first fall or two. In such cases one or more of the other methods will have to, be resorted to in connection with this; but in most cases this method will work to perfection.

A twelve year-old boy can throw the strongest horse as fast as he can get up by this plan.

When your horse has surrendered unconditionally and while standing on three feet put your harness on him, draw your buggy up and hitch.

Take a line or rope and pass under the belly band and tie around the ankle of the foot that is up and take the strap off and let the foot down.

Now start off slowly and if he shows any signs of kicking draw on your foot strap. This will take his foot up and prevent his doing any harm. Keep the foot strap on a few days, and he will soon drive perfectly gentle. In most cases you will not have to use the foot strap but it is best to have it on in case of emergency,

A very important point is that when the horse behaves well he should be encouraged by giving bits of apple or a handful of oats, talking to him kindly at the same time.

There is something in this method of throwing that

will conquer most horses quicker and better than anything else you can do to him and there is no danger to yourself or him.

I have taken horses in hand that it would be dangerous to go near, as they would strike and kick when I would attempt to approach; but when I once got the blindfold on so I could tie the ring in his tail and get one foot up, I could, in from fifteen to thirty minutes have them perfectly gentle so I could handle their feet, crawl under them or sit down on their hocks without them taking any notice of it.

The ease with which the character of a wild or vicious horse can be changed when properly subjected to this method, is wonderful.

It is peculiarly adapted to vicious stallions. They sometimes become very dangerous to handle in the ordinary way, but if subjected to this method and trained a little with the war bridle they can be handled with ease and safety.

I can't repeat too often that you must use the utmost kindness towards your horse. If you will do that and follow my simple directions you can handle successfully anything that can be brought, but if you go into a pitch battle with him and fail, which you are sure to do, lay your failure at your own door.

It's a fight of judgment and reason against strength and the former will never fail to win if properly executed.

You can always tell a man that treats his horses mean. He will drive them up and get his wife or some of the women folks to come out and catch them. They won't let him as they don't want their mortal

enemy to get hold of them as long as they can prevent it. A woman never treats a horse mean, they always have a kind word for them, and it don't take a horse long to find out who his friends are. My children have a small pony that took the fistula and I tied him up and applied some strong medicine several times to set it back. It gave him considerable pain and that pony has been suspicious of me ever since.

The children can walk up to him anywhere but I can't. He commences to shake himself when I go near him for he expects me to put some more of that medicine on him.

If it was to do again I would get some one else to doctor him for I don't like any horse to have a bad opinion of me.

I will name the above described method. THE THROWING RING, as I shall have occasion to allude to it hereafter

The horse has naturally a kind disposition, yet there are many well known instances of his recollecting injuries and fearfully revenging them. A person near Boston was in the habit, whenever he wished to catch his horse in the field, of taking a quantity of corn in a measure, by way of bait. On calling to him, the horse would come up and eat the corn, while the bridle was put over his head. But the owner having deceived the animal several times by calling him when he had no corn in the measure, the horse at length began to suspect the design; and coming up one day, as usual, on being called, looked into the measure and seeing it empty, reared on his hind legs,

and striking with his fore feet, killed his master on the spot.

A good master will never cheat his horse by false promises.

KICKERS IN DOUBLE HARNESS.

They should be handled the way as directed for kickers in single harness. Get good control of the mouth with the Four Ringed Bit and apply one or more of the methods named. It will take more handling for some horses than others as there are different degrees of resistance. One horse may surrender in ten or fifteen minutes and another may hold out an hour or more, but don't get discouraged. Persevere and you will finally win. It is necessary in some cases when a horse gets mad and stubborn to let him stand over until the next day when he will generally submit readily. After you subdue your horse it is best to give short lessons in training his mouth, say fifteen or twenty minutes at a time and then let him rest as long. A few such lessons will give you perfect control of him.

Always test your horse for the first few times hitching up after you have subdued him, by bringing, your pole against his quarters and in his flanks. If he resists partially repeat the former treatment.

ANOTHER WAY.

Take a three-eighth inch rope about thirteen feet long and pass a ring about two inches in diameter over one end of it, and tie a loop fourteen inches long, leaving the ring in the loop. Now about twenty inches farther along the rope from the knot tie another ring in the rope with a common knot.

Now put the loop in his mouth, with the knot

forming the loop on the off side, and the ring in loop on near side. Raise the loop up over his nose and hold with one hand. Bring the rope from off side up over his head, about where the headstall rests, and down and through the ring in loop, and back up through the other ring and down through lower ring again. Now bring the part of the loop that you hold over his nose down and under his upper lip, as far back under as it will go. Now pull away on the end of the rope that is through the rings and draw it up tight and tie.

This brings a powerful pressure on top of his head where the spinal column is exposed, as well as his jaw and mouth.

Now take your pole and work on his quarters and heels. He may kick a few times but he will soon surrender completely. When he lowers his head, raises his tail and looks sleepy out of his eyes, you may know he has given up.

Now draw your pole up on him and hitch; put your bridle on over the rope, take your reins down ready and slacken up some on the rope until there is about one-half of the former pressure. Start him up, drive a little ways, and if he behaves well, slacken up a little more.

When you have taken all the pressure off remove the rope and continue to drive around.

You will find that this has a powerful effect on a bad horse. The rope should not be left on a horse longer than twenty or twenty-five minutes at the outside. Ten to fifteen will generally do.

When your horse drives well to the poles and you are ready to hitch him to your buggy or cart, put the

pressure on him again, and after he has stood five or ten minutes, draw your buggy up and hitch.

Take hold of the wheels and rattle. If he stands quiet let a little of the pressure off and rattle again; repeat until all the pressure is off.

Now take your reins in hand and stand to one side and start him off slowly. Drive around you in a circle, change to the other side and repeat.

When he goes well get in and drive off slowly, at first gradually working him up to a faster gait as he goes well.

I shall call this the "Texas War Bridle," as I will have occasion to allude to it under other heads.

If I had a bad kicker to drive and had only thirty minutes to do it in, I should use this method. I have broken some of the worst horses I have ever handled in this way.

It requires more skill than any of the other methods, as where there is a great deal of resistance, it takes a corresponding amount of pressure. The pressure should be regulated according to the amount of resistance, as little pressure is required where there is little resistance. A horse may kick desperately when you commence poling him, but keep it up and he will not hold out long. If he does you haven't enough pressure on, so you must draw tight and continue, you will surely win the fight. You can make the worst cases perfectly submissive in from fifteen to twenty-five minutes if you have regulated the pressure right.

It is also a good plan to use this in connection with the other methods on bad cases.

TO BREAK SINGLE BALKERS.

Put on and adjust the Four Ringed Bit as directed for kicking.

Balky horses are always stubborn, and you want to learn him that you can move him, and to do this you must so train his mouth that when you pull the right or left rein he will obey and step to the right or left.

Get directly behind them and take both of your lines at about the same length, then step off about two steps to the left, bringing your right line around his quarters, giving it a hard raking pull, step around to the same side and give him another yank.

Then step to the other side and give it to him the same way, change sides often until he will promptly stay around at the slightest pull. He may be very stubborn at first and want to turn his head around to his side without stopping, but if you step well to one side that gives you a double lever. While you are pulling his head around it draws his quarters to you, forcing him to step around. This will let him know that you have the power to move him.

When you get him so he will step to the right or left at the slightest pull, get directly behind him with a short whip or switch in your right hand. Give him a slight pull to one side, enough to make him step around, and at the same time tap him and say, "Get up Sir." This will move him. After he has gone a few steps say "Whoa" and give a stout pull on the reins.

Repeat this stopping and starting each time, pulling him a little to one side, and speak to him and tap him at the same time, until he will start promptly

when you pull him to one side, and say "Get up."

Now hitch him to your breaking poles as described under the head of kicking. Then buckle a curb strap to the stationary rings and bring your off line over his head and down the near side, and pass it down under the curb strap. If you will step back towards his shoulder and pull a little you will see that you have a double lever on the bit and that you can make him feel your power without laying out a great deal of strength.

Now step out at about two steps opposite his shoulder and lift him to you with considerable force. Stop and caress him. Repeat this until he will step around at the slightest pull.

Now each time you pull step a little farther back towards his rump and a little closer to him until you can stand back the length of your line and directly behind him, and bring him around at a slight pull.

Repeat the lesson from the opposite side using your right rein as you did your left until he will perform equally well from that side. Now get directly behind him and pull a little on one rein, say "Get up" and tap him at the same time just as you did before hitching him to the poles, until he will start off promptly at word of command, which he will soon do. Stop and start often, requiring him to go a little farther each time.

Now the reason you should not take the same position with a balker after hitching him to the poles that you did before, is that he could brace his hind parts against the poles and prevent your moving him, thereby learning him your weakness; a thing you want to keep him in ignorance of.

The principal is that you must keep yourself in a

position while training a balker to make him obey you, gradually lessening the force as he submits, until he will obey by word of command or moderate use of the reins.

It positively does no good to whip a balky horse to make him go. It only confirms the habit.

Your neighbor can always tell you how to work a balky. You can try it all and your balker will stand and look back at you. He has no respect for what they say. Of course there are simple things not necessary to mention here that will start a balky horse sometimes, but to merely start him and to break him of the habit are two different things. He must be educated out of it. There must be reason in it from cause to effect. You must be master of the situation at every step you take in breaking him, for if you leave a gap down he will step out at it

After he goes well to the poles hitch him to your wagon. Take him by the bridle bit and pull him a little to one side and say "Get up." Lead him off a few steps and stop him. Repeat this at each time, getting a little farther back until you get opposite the wagon, caress him often.

Now get in and pull a little to one side and say "Get up." If he shows any signs of stopping you must take him by the bit and lead him off for the first few times after you have broken him, before you get in. Don't load heavy at first but add a little more and more each time and you will soon have him perfectly reliable. It is no trick at all to break a balky horse when you know how.

A doctor once amputated a man's leg and sent his Irish footman around afterward to collect the bill, which was fifty dollars.

The patient said that was a terrible price as it didn't take the doctor more than thirty minutes to do the job. The Irishman said "Be jabbers it's not the work we charge for but the know now." That is the secret in handling horses, knowing how."

I once had a very balky horse brought to me to break. The owner was a good horseman and had exhausted all of his skill and patience on him to make him go but failed. He had a man working for him that claimed, if there was any one thing he could do better than another it was to break balky horses. So he took him in hand and exhausted his skill and patience and then wore out a pecan club on him. Of course he failed. The owner said he was no account as he was, and I could experiment on him and he didn't care if I killed him. I told him I would not hurt him, so took him in hand.

This horse was black, fifteen hands high, strong and a very determined fellow. When you would put the harness on him and get behind him with the reins to make him go, he would stubbornly fall over on his side and lay. He had resisted every effort to handle him until he had implicit confidence in himself.

I put my Four Ringed Bit on him and passed my near rein through the off ring and brought it over his head and down under the chin strap so formed (as before described), and stepped back opposite his shoulder, and before I suspected anything, I lifted him to me with all my might. I repeated this from both sides until he got so he would step to me as soon as I took my position to avoid the pull.

I then got hold of the reins and took the same po-

sition as described in first lesson on kicking and lifted him right and left until he would turn right or left at the slightest pull.

I then took him by the bit and moved him around me in a circle, gradually working back towards his flank and finally working in behind him. I repeated the lesson from the other side until he would start and stop promptly at the word of command.

I knew if I took my position abruptly behind him that I would fail to make him go, as he had been used to resisting all efforts to make him go while in that position to him. It was essential in this case to get at a point and in a position that I could use the most power on him and so lay a foundation to work from. After getting control of him at this point, then to gradually work back to the point of resistance, using such force on him at every step that would keep him under perfect control.

I now hitched him to the poles and partially repeated the lesson, and he drove off very nicely, but when I hitched a chunk of wood to the hind end of the poles in order to see how he would go up into the collar, I saw on starting him that he was going to refuse to pull. He had agreed to go and turn right and left, but he had not yet agreed that he would do any pulling for me.

I had told the man to come back the next day, and I would have the horse to the cart, hauling wood with him.

He was as certain I would fail as I was that I would succeed.

I saw that I would have to take snap judgment on the horse to have him pulling true the next day, so

put half of a double harness on him and hooked the traces to a single tree very short, so it came up hard against his quarters. I then tied a short rope to the off trace opposite his flank and brought it over his loins and tied to the near trace, passing the end under the belly at the flanks and tying to off trace.

This was to hold him in the traces if he should fall down or rear up.

I now took him down to the creek and found an Elm limb that made off at right angles from the tree and about four inches in diameter at the trunk.

I then tied one end of a three-fourth inch rope around his neck and passed the other end through the rope around his neck from the front, drew it up and put the loop so formed in his mouth.

This is called a war bridle and is very severe.

I then took the other end of the rope to an Elm tree that stood off at right angles from the swinging limb. I now took another rope and tied it to the swinging limb, and passed it through the ring in the single tree and back over the limb and through the ring again. This gave me sufficient purchase to draw the limb very light, which I did.

As soon as the traces began to tighten he gave back to the end of the rope, then I drew as tight as I could and made fast.

I sat down in the shade to watch the performance and give him time to make up his mind whether he would pull by the traces or by the rope in his mouth, which was very severe on him. He set back on the war bridle about two minutes and then fell over on his side. He soon found that this didn't relieve him any, as the rope still held a firm grip on him, so in about a minute he came to his feet again and made a

lunge forward and flew back again.

He repeated this a few times with a little less vim each time. It didn't take him long to decide which end was the most convenient to pull at. When he did you ought to have seen that horse pull. I went and drew the limb up tighter but he kept plenty slack on the head rope.

I let him stand there about an hour to get the impression well fixed, and he would always pull after that. I could hitch him to a tree and take him by the bit and he would stand and pull like an ox.

When the owner came and saw how well the horse performed he said I had conjured him.

He was certain there was some magic about it. Men would rather believe in something miraculous than to accept anything practical. If I were to tell them that there was a certain kind of medicine that would break a horse of bad habits and then offer the medicine for sale I could do a good business; but there is no such thing and it would be a grand fraud.

You might give a horse a dose of *Epicac* or *Lobelia* and make him deathly sick and handle him while so affected but he would be as bad as ever when the effects of the medicine wore off.

Traveling horse men have perpetrated this fraud on the people and it works a hardship on a horseman that wants to do the honest thing. A young balky horse rarely ever needs anything more than handling well with the reins to break him of the habit.

The Four Ringed Bit, patience and perseverance will conquer them every time.

TO BREAK DOUBLE BALKERS.

You must handle him well with the Four Ringed

Bit as directed for single balkers. When he handles well and starts and stops at the word of command; take a stout rope twenty feet long, tie a loop in one end and throw it across his loins, bringing it under his belly from the off side well back to his flanks. Pass the other end of the rope through the loop and draw it up. Now bring the end of the rope between his front legs and pass it through the halter ring and tie it to a tree or post and cause him to pull back as long as he will tighten the rope. Now take a small one-fourth inch rope twenty-five feet long. Take off your large rope and halter and make a loop in the small rope and bring it around his loins and flank as you did the large one, but this time don't pass it between his front legs. Tie the other end around his neck. Catch hold of the rope about a foot from where it ties around his neck and double it. Pass the double part through the rope around his neck from behind and bring the loop so formed; down and into his mouth, forming a war bridle or draw hitch as described under the head of single balkers.

Now take hold of the double rope about three feet from the head giving the end around his flank plenty of slack. Step out about three feet opposite his shoulder and lift him to you. Repeat this until he will come at the slightest pull. Now as you gradually work around in front make the rope that is around his head and the end that is in his flank even, pulling on them both at the same time. As he gets so he will come forward at the slightest pull this way gradually slacken off on the rope that is in his mouth and pull on the one around his flank. He will soon get so he will come forward at the slightest

pull on the flank rope.

You are then ready to hitch up. We will suppose the balker to be the off horse and you have done your training on the near side and in front (if it is the near horse train him from the off side and in front.) You now put your stout rope around his flank again. Harness up, snap your check reins and bring the rope forward (not between his legs) and fasten to near horse's hame ring drawing the rope up until he can just stand comfortable when even with the near horse. Before hitching to the wagon start your near horse up a few times by tapping him, in order to catch the balker and learn him that he must start when the other horse does.

When he starts promptly hitch them to the wagon. You must keep the rope on a few days until he goes well. He will be afraid to fly back as he expects to be caught in the flank with the rope.

TO BREAK A WILD HORSE TO RIDE.

If he is very wild blindfold him and if he kicks when you touch his hind leg with a stick, tie up one hind foot and put your rope side-lines on him as described under the head of kicking. Now let down his foot and take off the blindfold. Get your pole and go to work on his quarters, heels and flanks. Get all the kick out of him before you do anything else. He will soon surrender so you can walk up to him and catch him in the flank, or do as you please around him.

Now jump up on his back get straddle of him and wallow around on him in every shape. He can't hurt you. Get on and off from both sides often. Now get your saddle and let him smell it and feel it with

his nose; throw it up on him carelessly and if he flinches or jumps from it repeat it until he is indifferent to it. Girth tight and get on and off from both sides often. Slap him on the withers with both hands while on him and reach and catch him in the flanks. Make all kinds of motions until he stands perfectly quiet and indifferent to what you are doing.

What causes a horse to pitch is that he is not accustomed to seeing any one on his back or to having the girth drawn up on him.

The reason there are so many bucking horses in Texas is the way they are first broken and when a horse once pitches he is liable to become confirmed in the habit the same as in any other vicious habit such as kicking, balking or running away; but if he is handled as above described it is impossible for him to pitch and as soon as he becomes accustomed to being mounted and dismounted and seeing you in the different positions on him you can take the side-lines off and ride him just as you would any gentle horse.

It would be well to train his mouth with the Four Ringed Bit before riding so you can control him well.

You will find that you can break six horses by this method where you can break one the old way and with but little work and no danger. I can ride a horse off with impunity in one half hour by this method that I wouldn't get on for fifty dollars before treatment.

I have two boys ten and twelve years old that have broken several ponies in this way. I would do nothing more than to put the side-lines on for

them and say, "There boys I want you to ride that Bronco for me to-day."

They have never failed to ride them perfectly gentle and have never been thrown or had one to pitch with them yet. They have watched me do it so often they know just how to go at it and take great pride in it; and I will say just here that I have never in the hundreds of vicious horses that I have handled had one to buck me or throw me off.

The secret is to break them before you give them their liberty. There are plenty of good riders in the country that can tie a Bronco to a post; blindfold, saddle and bridle him; tie the stirrups together and mount and stay there until the horse wears himself and rider out pitching. That only shows that the man is a good rider. There is no horsemanship in it at all. But if he could take the same horse and so handle him in the same length of time, that he could ride him off without having a circus, I would say he was a horse master.

These Bronco riders always get afraid of horses after a while and won't get on a wild one at all. They generally quit slightly disfigured and I have known riders to be bucked by wild horses until they would have hemorrhage of the lungs. I am going to let a horse know I am his master before I try to ride him.

Sometimes the horse shows great obstinancy and suffers himself to be whipped rather than yield to the wishes of his master; but this usually arises from bad treatment in his early training for many horses have very poor teachers.

If you will handle as above described and get good

control of his mouth as described under the head of kicking you can ride any of them with safety.

If you should turn your horse out after riding him a time or two it would be well when you want to ride him again to put on one side-line and get on and off a few times to remind him of his lesson. You will seldom find it necessary to repeat a second time.

WON'T STAND WHILE GETTING IN.

This is a very bad habit. If you don't let horses of this nature go when they want to they generally refuse to go when you are ready, or they will start off by lunging. This habit is easily broken up.

Put on the Four Ringed Bit and train him well right and left, then get behind him and start him off. After he has gone a few steps say "Whoa," and give a hard pull on the reins. Now make a noise such as stamping on the ground, flourishing your whip, and when he starts set him back with all your power.

Start him off again by speaking to him and tapping him with the whip. After he has gone a few steps say "Whoa" and give another pull. Repeat the noise behind him, and when he attempts to start set him back on his hands if you can. He will soon understand that he is not to start until he is told to do so.

You are now ready to hitch him to your buggy. Get right in, flourish your whip and stamp around, and you will be surprised at the change you have made in him in so short a time. Never let him start until you tell him to, and never strike your horse to start him. Always speak to him first, and if he don't obey promptly, then tap him.

If you strike your horse to start him, he will soon

want to start as soon as he hears or sees you getting in the buggy, to avoid the lick. Horses are generally taught this habit in this way, by ignorant drivers.

You can take a horse that won't bear to have the whip raised behind him, and in fifteen minutes you can drop your reins on the ground and flourish the whip over him, and he will appear to enjoy it after he finds you are not going to hurt him.

Persons that don't know how it is done will say that you have conjured him or given him some medicine, or account for it in some other unreasonable way. They can always tell you that they know of some other horse that you can't handle that way. Don't be afraid to tell them to bring them on and you will test the matter with them from two to one.

TO BREAK RUNAWAY HORSES.

Put on the Four Ringed Bit and train him right and left. Then get behind him and start him off. When he has gone a few steps say "Whoa" and set back on the reins with all your might. Repeat this until he will stop at the slightest pull. Then make any kind of noise behind him that will excite him to start, and when he does so bring him back and repeat the noise.

A runaway horse is generally afraid of the rattle of a wagon.

Now drive him up to a wagon or buggy, turn his head from it, and take hold of the wagon with one hand and shake it moderately at first. If he attempts to start, set him back. Repeat, finally making all the noise you can in and around the wagon, until he will

stand perfectly quiet. If he is sensitive around the quarters put the side-lines on him and pole his quarters, heels and flanks until he stands indifferent to it. If you have good control of his mouth you can now hitch him up and drive him anywhere. You will find you can hold him under any kind of excitement.

It is well to drive him a few days with the Four Ringed bit on.

He will find it impossible to take it in his teeth and go, as it wouldn't effect your power on him in the least. You will throw of his combination the first pull.

Runaway horses are always hard-mouthed. They will sometimes bow their necks and walk off with you when you first commence to train them; but don't be discouraged you will bring him.

With such horses, I generally tie my lines together and start along by the side of a fence, and just as I give the command to stop I drop them over a post and double him up a few times in this way. It will make the job much easier.

It is no use to try to get some severe bit to hold your horse with, for he will run away with any of the patent bits unless his mouth is well trained first, then you can hold him with any kind of bit. There is positively no other way to break up this habit.

It is generally sufficient to give your horse two or three lessons of fifteen to thirty minutes each.

Never hitch your horse to a buggy or any kind of vehicle to break him of any bad habit. If you do you will break more buggies than horses. Break them

first; then hitch to the driving poles as a substitute, as they can't hurt them.

You can take a horse that four men can't hold, and with a little training in this way, you can control and hold him anywhere with one hand. You will be surprised how quick you can gain control of him.

I can get up an excitement in any town where they have a bad runaway horse, as I never fail to drive them perfectly gentle in from thirty minutes to one hour. I have driven horses in this way that hadn't been hitched up for years. If they are kickers they have to be treated as directed under that head, in addition to training the mouth.

TO BREAK BOLTERS.

Put on the Four Ringed Bit (it is always understood that you should also put on single harness so that you can press the reins through the shaft lugs when you get behind your horse, so as to hold the reins down; or a saddle with the stirrups tied together, with a tope passing under his belly, will answer the purpose), and train him vigorously from both sides, commencing the lesson by passing the near rein through the off ring and bringing it over his head and down and under the rein where it passes across and under the chin as directed under the head of balking. Then step to the left side opposite his shoulder and lift him to you. Repeat this until he will come at the slightest pull; then change to the off side and train in same way.

When he responds to a slight pull, pass your reins through the shaft lugs and get behind and to the left

about opposite the left hip. Bring the off rein around his quarters and lift him.

Repeat a few times and change to the other side. Go on with the lesson until he will come at the slightest pull. If he ever attempts to give his head around without stepping, lift him clear off the earth if you can. He will soon learn that when you pull to one side or the other he must move that way.

Drive him some to your pole before hitching to the buggy. Drive him by your stable or somewhere that he is in the habit of bolting with you, and if he attempts to go his way step to the opposite side and lift him to you. When he turns readily in the poles you can hitch buggy or cart, and if he tries to bolt double him back on opposite side. You will soon have him so you can handle him with perfect ease.

With this habit, as with running away, there is no possible way to break it up, without thoroughly training the mouth, when they will be so tractable that a ten-year-old boy can drive them anywhere.

Never stop when you get a horse so you can barely handle him, for if you do he is very likely to go back on you, and you will have all your work to do over again. But train him so if you were to loose your right hand you could drive him with your left.

I have known fine horses to be entirely worthless because they were confirmed in this habit. They are liable to bolt off a bridge or into a tree; in fact they don't appear to have much choice what they bolt into.

Owners of such horses are always looking around for some kind of bit that they can hold their horse in the road with but they will never find it.

There is only one way out of the difficulty and that is to thoroughly train his mouth with the Four Ringed Bit.

TO BREAK LUNGERS.

First get good control of the mouth with the Four Ringed Bit.

I will now explain the two-ring surcingle. It is something that every horseman needs and is indispensable in breaking lungers. Any saddler can make one for you.

Take a piece of webbing (such as is used for making saddle girths) five feet long and four inches wide and a good strong leather strap seven feet long and one and a half inches wide. This strap is to be stitched on the webbing. Have a good strong buckle on one end and the other end extend past the webbing about two feet which makes the strap to buckle up with. When you have stitched about thirteen inches from the buckle end, slip a halter ring on the leather strap up to the stitching and sew it on. A halter ring is made with an iron loop to it which stands at right angles to the ring which will make your ring parallel with the leather strap. The loop must be one and a half inches so the leather strap will pass through it. When you have stitched five inches farther slip another ring on the leather strap and stitch on as before. This is a common ring and stands at right angles with the other ring and cross-ways the leather strap. Stitch the leather strap all the way along to the end of the webbing and your two ringed surcingle is complete.

You now want a strap seven-eighths of an inch wide

and eight feet long with a ring firmly fastened in one end and a loop in the other) make the loop by turning the end back about three inches and sewing.) You now want two stout foot straps. Pass a ring on one of them and buckle around the left front ankle. Now buckle your surcingle on and take your eight foot strap by the loop end and pass it, from behind, through the ring nearest you, on the surcingle. Bring the same end down and pass through ring on the foot strap. Pass it through the other ring on the surcingle and down to the right foot. Pass the other foot strap through the loop and buckle around the foot. The ring that is on your eight-foot strap must be large enough so it will not pass through the ring on the surcingle. This will keep the slack up so he will not get his feet tangled. He can walk or trot perfectly natural.

You now tie a rope, or buckle a single line in this ring, and you are ready for business.

Hitch him to a two-horse wagon by the side of a gentle horse and get in. Take your foot strap line in one hand and your reins in the other. Don't be afraid of him tearing things up. You have got him. Start your team off, and when he makes a lunge pull on the strap, and he will come down on his knees and nose. Every time he rears the least bit, take his front feet out from under him, which you can do very easy with one hand. He will soon get afraid to take both front feet off the ground at once, and will drive off as quiet as your gentle horse, and you can now hitch him single, or anywhere you want him.

Keep the rig on him a few days until he is thoroughly broken.

I have had horses brought to me, to break of this habit, that would stand perfectly quiet while being hitched; but as soon as you attempted to start them, they would begin lunging, and keep it up until they tore loose from the wagon.

Such a horse can't be broken in the usual way, but with the above described rig, you can break them every time. I never have failed yet. You can take any runaway horse and put this rig on him and get in the buggy, and drive him with safety. He is completely at your mercy.

In order to test this rig, I have gotten the wildest bronco's I could find, and, without even halter breaking or training their mouths in the least, have blindfolded and hitched them to a wagon, and drove them.

I have my ten-year old boy with me in the wagon with such a horse, and give him the strap, and he could throw him with ease as fast as he could get up. When you stand one on his head about six or seven times, he will get up and walk off as carefully as an old horse. If he starts to kick, draw on your strap. In fact when he don't do just right, stand him on his head and he will soon learn that you are not to be trifled with.

Any man that handles horses can't afford to be without a two ringed surcingle.

HARD TO SHOE.

Horses that have acquired this bad habit, should be thoroughly broken at home. The blacksmith shop is no place to break him, as blacksmiths are not so much interested in the horse as they are in the shoes and the price of putting them on. They

are very likely to lose their temper if the horse resists much, and strike them with the shoeing hammer, which only makes matters worse.

To break a horse of this habit, put on the two ringed surcingle, pass a strap or rope six or seven feet long through one ring, and tie to one front foot. Now take a foot strap with a strong snap fastened on it, buckle around the other front foot, and raise it up and snap it in the other ring of the surcingle.

Take the first strap in one hand and a hammer in the other, and commence tapping his foot about as a smith would when shoeing. If he makes a lunge to get loose, draw on the strap. This takes his foot from under him and brings him to his knees. Slacken at once to let him up, and repeat the hammering. Every time he takes the loose foot off the ground, bring him down. He will soon stand perfectly still and let you hammer all you please, when you must change to the other front foot and treat as before.

Don't stop the treatment as long as he shows any resistance. When he stands quiet, take the straps and surcingle off and you will find that you can take either of his fore feet up and handle as you please.

HARD TO SHOE BEHIND.

Buckle your foot strap with the snap fastened to it around his hind foot. Take a piece of small stout rope about two and one-half feet long, and pass it through a ring and tie the ends together. Now tie a knot in his tail close up to the bone, and pass this loop over it and divide the hair above the knot; pull the ring down through and raise his hind foot and snap in the ring.

Before you fasten his hind foot up, you should put on the Four Ringed Bit adjusted as described under head of "Kicking With Curb Strap On." If you are going to take up his near hind foot, first buckle your off line in and bring over his head and under curb strap, (as described under head of balking.)

Take the rein in one hand and hammer in the other and commence to tap his foot. If he attempts to kick or moves out of his tracks lift him with your rein.

He will soon learn that he can't take his foot away and set it down when he pleases. He will stand perfectly quiet, when you must handle the other foot the same way. You may have to repeat the lesson once or twice in bad cases, but ordinarily, one lesson is sufficient.

ANOTHER WAY.

Put on the Texas War Bridle, and draw tight. Let him stand about five minutes, and commence handling his feet, hammering on them as above described. As he submits let a little of the pressure off and repeat the handling until he will stand quiet without any pressure on.

This is a very good method for a blacksmith to use as he can keep control of him easily until he can shoe him; though the first method is the best way to effectually break up the habit.

HARD TO BRIDLE.

To break a horse of this habit, put on the Texas War Bridle and bring considerable pressure upon him. Buckle a rein in the lower ring of the war bridle, and commence to handle his ears gently at first,

if he jumps away from you, lift him back with your rein and repeat until he will stand quiet. Then put on, and take off your bridle often while the pressure is on. Gradually let off the pressure, continuing to handle his ears, and put on and take off the bridle until he will stand quiet without any pressure on.

It will take but a short time to accomplish this. Treat him kindly, never grab a horse by the ear and hold him until you bridle him. It will only make him worse and he will dodge every time you make a motion towards his head, and it is very painful to a horse have his ears pulled in this way.

You must be very gentle and careful in bridling for awhile after treatment, and it may be necessary to repeat the treatment in part, but he will soon learn that you are not going to hurt him when there will be no more trouble.

There is always a cause for a horse having such a foolish habit. He has either had an unmerciful or ignorant master, or their ears are or have been sore.

The principle is to bring such force to bear on him that will compel his submission, and then hold the point so gained by kind treatment. That is the principle that must be borne in mind through all the long list of bad habits.

There is positively no other way to get control of a horse. If you undertake to do it by brute force you will surely fail.

Any one, if he will follow these simple directions, can control the worst horse; then if he will keep him under control thereafter there will generally be no more trouble.

ANOTHER WAY.

Put on your throwing rig, as described under head of kicking and throw him, and draw your rein tight. This will bring his head back to his side, and he will be entirely helpless; when you can handle his ears to your heart's content.

When he surrenders let him up, and while standing on three feet, bridle and unbridle often and use the same precautions afterwards as above described.

HARD TO HARNESS.

To break a horse of this put on your side-lines, and put the harness on and take off often. As he submits, stand a little farther off and pitch them on.

Repeat until you can stand six or eight feet away and pitch them on him without his offering any resistance.

He will cave around at first but it will be of short duration.

Handle the same from both sides.

ANOTHER WAY.

Put on the Texas war bridle and handle the same way until he surrenders unconditionally, then gradually take off the pressure.

Never compromise a case with a horse, that is, to allow him to say "you can handle me from this side but you can't from the other."

Show him you can stand ten feet behind him and throw the harness on him if you want to.

He don't think you can, but when you prove it to him, he will give it up like any other honest fellow. Always prove it before you stop.

AFRAID OF UMBRELLA, ROBE, &C.

Put the side lines and the Four ringed bridle on; bring rein over the head and under the curb. Now take a closed umbrella in one hand and the rein in the other. Approach him slowly, holding it out so he can smell of it and feel it with his nose. When he is satisfied there is no harm in it in this form, step back to the end of your rein and partly open it and let him look at it. Approach him slowly and if he attempts to turn from you lift him back. When he will submit to having it brought over his head and around him, step to the end of the rein again, open wide and approach as before.

He will soon learn the harmless nature of it and allow you to flourish it over him as much as you choose. Get on his back; open and close it and swing it about.

If he is afraid of a robe treat the same way, until you can stand off six or eight feet and pitch it on him from any direction.

It is very essential for you to put the side-lines on, in breaking a horse of this habit, as it renders him helpless and you can approach him from any quarter. Otherwise he could manage to keep out of your way in spite of all your efforts.

Don't try to force it on him suddenly, as this is the cause of the fear of such things in the first place, and he may take fright at it again.

AFRAID OF TOP BUGGY.

A horse may drive gentle to an open buggy, yet be unmanageable when hitched to one with a top.

To break him of this put on side lines with Four Ringed bridle and rein under cart strap. Have some one to draw the buggy up in front of him with the top down.

Let him smell and feel of it with his nose, until he is satisfied of the harmless nature of it.

Then have the assistant raise the top slowly. If he attempts to turn away, lift him back and raise and lower the top again. He will soon pay no attention to it, when you can have it drawn all around him with the top up, stopping occasionally and rattling it. If he attempts to turn either to or from it, lift him back.

Now put your harness on him just as he stands and hitch up. Get in and rattle around; raise and lower the top often. If you have good control of his mouth you can now drive him off with safety.

Never undertake to drive any horse after breaking him of a bad habit without first having good control of his mouth; it is a small job but very essential. If you have control of his mouth he is at your mercy; if not not, you are at his.

From two to three short lessons, of fifteen minutes each, with the four ringed bit, will be sufficient for all time to come.

HALTER AND BRIDLE PULLERS.

To effectually break up this habit take a half inch rope, tie a loop in one end to fit his lower jaw. Put it on and bring the rope over his head and down through the loop on opposite side. Now press the rope through a stout ring, fastened to a firm post or

tree, and press the end back between his front legs, and around his body and tie with a loop knot so it will draw up when he pulls.

Now get in front and cause him to pull back. Keep up a racket so as to make him pull hard. He will soon jump forward, when you must caress him.

Make him pull back as often as you can without abusing him. You can so completely break him of this habit in ten minutes that he can't be made to tighten the rope.

You must see that the ring and fastenings is secure so he can't possibly break loose, as this would encourage him to make a harder fight.

It is best to give this lesson in a place where he is in the habit of breaking loose, and if there is any particular object that causes it, bring it to his notice while giving the lesson.

HANDLING AND HITCHING UP THE COLT.

I have been telling in my simple way how to break up bad habits in mature horses.

I shall now explain the best methods of breaking the colts, so that you will have none of the bad habits to contend with afterwards.

If he is gentle so you can handle without any danger of his kicking or striking, take your pole and bring it against his quarters; but if he kicks, put the side line on him at once, and pole him until he shows no signs of kicking.

If your colt is wild, put the side lines on and pole until perfectly gentle.

This must always be the first thing done, as you can't learn a wild colt anything, and you can make him

gentle in this way in a few minutes, where it would take you several hours in the ordinary way.

When he is perfectly indifferent to the pole being brought against his quarters and in his flanks, put on your Four Ringed bridle and harness (or saddle with stirrups tied to hold the reins down), and take the side lines off, and with your reins through the stirrups on shaft lugs, bring your off line around his quarters and stand behind and to the left, so as to have a good purchase. Give a hard pull on the off rein and be sure to move him.

When you have given him a few pulls step to the other side and repeat. Continue the lesson until he will turn either way at the slightest pull, stop and caress often.

Give short lessons of not more than thirty minutes at a time; let him rest as long and then go on with the training.

TO STOP AND START BY WORD OF COMMAND.

This is a very important lesson and should be made thorough.

Get behind him and give the command to start tapping him with a whip or line. When he has gone a few steps, say "whoa" and give a sufficient pull to stop him immediately.

Repeat the treatment until he will start and stop readily at word of command. It will not take more than two lessons of thirty minutes each to have him perfectly obedient.

Speak plain and firm, like you mean what you say, when you give the command, and always in about the same tone of voice.

You should learn him this lesson so thorough, that

you could stop and start him by command while forty or fifty feet away; for it is a lesson once well learned he never forgets.

Never say "whoa" to your horse unless you want him to stop. When you are trotting him along and want him to slow up a little say, "steady" "quiet" or some certain word and always use the same word and he will soon learn the meaning of it.

A horse don't know the meaning of any word until you associate actions with it.

If you should say "whoa" to a horse when you want him to go a little slower, when you want him to stop; and while you were passing around him in the stable; he would soon become confused, and you would teach him by so doing that the word did not mean anything.

You must have but few words with a horse and have him understand what each one means.

Have no one word with two meanings, in the horse language.

It confuses us humans enough, to have such to contend with, and unless the horse understands grammar a great deal better than the writer does, I should not advise any one to undertake to teach him that the same word has two meanings.

TO MAKE A HORSE EASY TO CATCH.

To do this you must get something he is fond of. I fill one of my pockets with shelled oats and take the horse in a pen, and say to him, "Here boy," to attract his attention, at the same time putting my hand in my pocket, get a few and let him eat them out of my hand. I repeat this several times using

the same word followed by the same motion of putting my hand in my pocket; drawing it out and extending it towards him.

I now step off a few feet from him, and speak and get some oats out when he will step up to get them.

I continue this for a few days, everytime I go where he is until he will walk up to me promptly from any part of the lot when he sees me put my hand in my pocket.

If he is very hard to catch, put one side-line on him when you turn him out. When you want to catch him, take some oats and when you get near get some out of your pocket and reach out to him; he will remember the lesson and come up to eat them.

Now do not grab him as much as to say "I got you now old fellow," if you do, you won't get him so easy next time, but give him some more oats, caressing him in the mean time; then you can put your bridle or rope on him without difficulty.

In a short time you can turn him loose and he will come up to you any where he sees you put your hand in your pocket to get the reward.

Never under any consideration fool him by putting your hand in your pocket and reaching out to him when you have nothing for him. If he catches you in a lie he will lose confidence in you. You can better afford to lie to your neighbors than to your horse, for you can apologize to them and fix the matter up, but it would take you a long time to apologize to your horse as you would have to do it in actions. He wouldn't take your word for it.

If at any time while you are training him he runs from you don't run after him, it will only learn him your weakness.

Never whip or jerk a horse for being hard to catch after getting hold of him as it will only make him the harder to catch next time. He will expect to be punished as soon as you get hold of him, but if you reward him every time it will have the opposite effect.

TEACHING TRICKS.

It is a very nice thing to teach a horse a few tricks, it makes him appear very wise and always enhances his value according to how much and how well you have taught him.

You will take a greater interest in your horse if you will spend a few spare moments each day learning him something and you will be surprised how much you can learn a horse in a short time in this way.

TO DRIVE WITHOUT REINS.

Take a smooth, straight stick, three feet long, about the size of a buggy whip and drive a small nail through the small end. Let it come through about one third of an inch and sharpen the end.

Now put a bridle on your horse and turn the reins over his head and take them in your left hand loosely on top of his neck, standing on the left side.

Take your stick in your right hand and reach over and stick him in the right shoulder just back of the point.

If he attempts to start stop him by giving a pull on the reins which you hold in your left hand.

Keep sticking him until he turns his head to that side about as he would if a fly was biting him there. Then stop and caress.

Repeat this and in a few minutes he will turn his head as soon as he sees you put the stick over on that side.

When he will do this put your breast against his near shoulder and reach over and stick him bearing against him with your breast so as to make him step to the right; then stop and caress.

Repeat until he will step around promptly as soon as you put the stick to that side.

Never allow him to stand while you have it there; when you want him to stop take it away. Make him understand that he must move towards the stick as long as you hold it there. If he don't turn at once stick him.

At first you must make him turn more than half way around without stopping and caressing. Never ask too much of your horse the first lesson. As he understands better, then require more of him.

When he performs well from this side change to the other and repeat the lesson until he performs equally as well from that side. When he will obey promptly from either side buckle your driving rein on the off side and let it come up over his back holding it in your left hand loosely.

Commence as before by passing your stick to his right shoulder. He will now step around at once when you must stop and caress and at each time take your position a little farther back, until you can stand directly behind him and bring him around to

you. If he should attempt to start off you can lift him him to you with the rein which you hold in your left hand. Train the same way from the other side until you can stand on either side and pass your stick to the opposite and bring him around to you.

Now put on both reins and get behind him with a buggy whip in place of your stick. Hold the whip over his back with the point resting on top of his withers. Start him slowly. After he has gone a few steps bring your whip over to his right shoulder. If he don't turn at once tap him until he turns to that side. Raise your whip over his back again and after he has gone a few steps farther, bring your whip to the other side, tapping his shoulder until he turns that way.

Repeat this until he will turn promptly to either side while walking along.

You are now ready to learn him to stop by motion of the whip. To do this, get directly behind him with your reins in your left and whip in your right hand. Start him off in a walk, and after he has gone a few steps, raise your whip and tap him on the forehead down between the ears, at the same time giving him a pull sufficient to stop him.

Repeat this until he will stop promptly when you raise the whip.

This will take but a short time, and you are now ready to hitch to your cart or buggy. Keep your bridle and reins on until he is trained perfectly.

Get in, and bring your whip to his right shoulder and cause him to start that way. Then bring to the other shoulder and repeat until he will step to either side promptly. Then start off slowly at first, turning to the right and left and stopping often.

If he don't stop promptly when you raise the whip give it a little switch and if that don't do, give him a keen cut over the head.

You will soon get him under good control by practicing him a little each day. When you can control him well with the whip, take your bridle and reins off. Take a rope or strap, pass it under your belly-band and tie to his left fore foot, and take it back in the buggy as a rein, as he will feel lost for awhile with the bridle off. Keep this strap on until you have perfect control of him.

Train so you can trot or lope at full speed and turn or stop anywhere. In two weeks you can train any intelligent horse to drive perfectly reliable without reins.

I have educated them to drive safely in half that time; you must make your lessons short when you commence, not more than twenty minutes at a time, and rest as long or longer between times.

TO BACK BY MOTION OF THE WHIP.

Put your Four Ringed Bit and single harness on, put your reins through the shaft lugs and get directly behind him. Take a firm hold of your lines with your buggy whip cross-ways in your hands. Now give him two or three raking pulls so as to bring him back a step or two at each pull. Then step up and caress him.

In pulling him you make a motion back with the whip at each pull and he will soon learn to back readily.

When you turn your whip cross-ways and make the motion back, use your reins with considerable

force. Make your lessons short and sharp. When he backs you can hitch him to your buggy and with a little practice he will back equally well there. If you have previously trained him to drive well without reins, you can now do anything with your horse that a man can with reins.

This trick is very easily learned, not requiring more than three or four lessons to have a horse to perform it well.

TEACHING THE HORSE TO LIE DOWN.

Put on a bridle and tie up his left fore foot with a strap. Take a single driving rein or a strap about that length and tie around his right front ankle and bring it up over his back. Now stand on the left side against his shoulder and take a firm hold of this strap with your right hand and take a short hold of the left bridle with your left hand.

Now bear hard against his shoulder and pull on the strap with your right hand at the same time. This will cause him to move and you will bring him to his knees. Now draw his head around to you with your left hand and bear your weight against his shoulder. Don't surge, but keep a steady pressure. He is out of balance and will go down in five minutes at most.

When he falls, pass the strap that you hold in your right hand through the bit ring, and step over behind his back, when you will be able to hold him down as long as you want to by drawing on the strap. If he tries to get up caress him and talk kindly to him, but don't let him get up until you tell him to. When you are ready, step in front and say, "Get up sir;" and after a few moments

you can put him down again the same way.

When you have given him a few lessons, you can put him down easily with the strap to his right foot, by taking it up and turning his head to you and tapping him on the left knee, saying, "Lie down." When he does well this way, don't touch the strap, but turn his head to you and tap him on the knee and say, "Lie down." You will soon have him so he will lie down when you give him the command and make a motion towards his knee, and he will finally learn to go down promptly at word of command.

TO LEARN HIM TO SIT UP.

To do this, tie a stout rope around his neck, back against his shoulder. Let it be some looser than the collar would be. Now buckle two stout straps with rings in each around his hind ankles below the fetlocks. Then take a rope about twenty feet long and pass one end through your rope collar and draw it through until the two ends are equal.

Now make your horse lie down; then pass each of the ends of the rope through each of the reins on foot straps, and bring them forward between his front legs and pass through the rope collar.

Draw until you bring his hind feet well up to the front, and tie in a bow knot. Stand in front and say "Sit up." As he starts to rise tap him lightly under the chin with a whip and repeat the command.

When he makes a spring to get up it will bring him in a sitting posture."

Caress, and feed bits of sugar or a handful of oats to hold his attention. When you see it is getting tiresome let him up.

After repeating the lesson for a few times you can hold the rope in your hand in place of tying, and hold him easily; and in a weeks time you can make him sit up nicely by standing in front and giving the command, tapping him lightly under the chin; and by a little more practice you can stand off ten or fifteen feet, and make him sit by the word.

I have a little mare that in three days training could step off eight or ten yards and make her perform this trick nicely.

When you commence a trick learn it to your horse well before you commence another; if you try too many at a time you will get him confused.

TO KNEEL DOWN AND PRAY.

In teaching or learning others how to teach a horse this trick, I don't mean any irreverence whatever.

In fact fact you can use this trick so it will have a good moral effect. Say to your horse "what should people do on entering upon any great and important undertaking," and at the same time give him the signal; when he will kneel down and place his head back between his front legs in the attitude of prayer.

I have a colt, "Blind Tom," that does this trick with apparently as much solemnity as a parson.

To teach this trick tap your horse on top of the head between the ears with the butt of your whip or a smooth stick, saying at the same time "pray." This will cause him to lower his head a little, when you must stop and caress. Repeat, forcing his head down a little farther each time until he will put it down between his front legs. Don't let him rise until you

tell him to. Hold your whip or stick over his head, and if he attempts to raise it tap him. When you are ready for him to raise it say, "That will do," and move your whip back towards his hips. You will soon have him so that when you raise your whip he will lower his head, but don't forget to move your whip back towards his hips when you tell him "That will do."

He will soon understand the signal and will raise his head when you make that motion.

You must now learn him to kneel down. Put on him the two ringed surcingle as described under the head of lunging; with your strap on the near front foot, with a ring on it. Pass your long strap or rope through the near ring, on the surcingle from the front, then down through ring on foot strap, thence up and through the other ring on surcingle and down, and tie to the right or off front of foot.

Bring the other end of rope or strap between his front legs, and stand in front, holding it in your left hand. Take your whip in your right hand and tap him on the knees with the butt of it, saying at the same time "Down," pulling hard on one strap. When he raises one foot hold it, and tap the other knee until he raises that foot. This will bring him to his knees. He will lunge a little at first, but hold hard on your strap and he will soon give it up.

When you are ready for him to get up move your whip back towards his hips and say, "That will do." If he don't get up at once tap him on the back.

Let him rest a few minutes and put him down again. You will soon have him so he will get down

when you tap him on the knees, and by a little more practice, at a slight motion towards them.

Keep your strap on him until you are certain you can hold him down as long as you want to, and don't let him get up until you make the motion towards his hips.

Now put him down and say "Pray," tapping him on top of the head until he brings his nose between his front legs.

Keep your whip raised as long as you want him to stay down, and make the motion towards his hip when you want him to rise.

By practice you will soon have him so you can say, "Get down and pray," pointing your whip down at his knees until he gets down, then raising it for him to lower his head.

No one will notice your signals as they will be watching the horse.

TO KICK UP.

To learn a horse this trick, take your stick with a sharp nail in it as described under the head of driving without reins. Put your bridle on and take a short hold of the reins with your left hand to prevent him moving forward when you stick him.

Take your stick in your right hand and say "Kick up," at the same time sticking him on the rump, just above the root of the tail. When he bobs up a little stop and caress. Repeat until he will kick up promptly when you give the command, and touch his rump with the stick.

In a few days practice, you will have him so he will kick up, when you take your position and make

the least motion toward him; then you can substitute your whip and tap him on the rump if he is slow about obeying your signal.

You can now ask him, "If you had a mean owner what would you do to him?" and at the same time give the signal to kick; or you can ask him any question you want him to answer by kicking, at the same time giving the signal, when he will kick up promptly.

It always pleases people to see this trick. They will credit it to the intelligence of the horse rather than the training he has received.

TO PICK UP A HANDKERCHIEF.

To teach a horse this trick, take a handkerchief in your left hand, and a sharpened nail or pin in your right. Stand on the near side and hold the handkerchief under his nose. Stick him in the breast with the nail, saying at the same time, "Pick it up," He will lower his head as he would if a fly were biting him which will bring his nose against the handkerchief, when you must stop and caress.

Repeat sticking him a little harder until he bites, when you must put the handkerchief in his way so he will take hold of it, then stop and caress. He will soon learn that it relieves him when he takes hold of it, then he will do it readily. Now make him take hold of it and hold your left hand under it and hold your nail close to his breast.

Catch it and stick him sharply until he grabs it again. Repeat this until he will hold it as long as you want him to. When he will do this, lower the handkerchief a little at each time, until he will pick

it up from the ground, and if he drops it at any time stick him sharply. He will soon learn to pick it up without saying anything to him.

With a little practice you can learn him to go off from ten to fifteen feet and get it, by dropping a little farther off at each time.

To perform this trick nicely, you should first learn your horse to come to you, by word of command; so when he goes off and picks up the handkerchief you can say, "Come here," when he will bring it to you.

TO TEACH A HORSE TO COME TO YOU.

Take a quarter inch rope about thirty feet long, tie one end around his neck and put the other end through the loop that is around his neck from the front, drawing it through and putting the loop so formed in his mouth. (This is a simple form of war bridle or draw hitch, and is a very effectual way to learn a stubborn horse to lead.)

Now start off five or six feet and say, "Come here," at the same time bring him to you with a hard pull, when you must caress him, (don't jerk, but pull.) You can generally learn a horse to come to you promptly in ten or fifteen minutes.

Practice from both sides until he will come to you the full length of the rope by word of command, when you can take the rope off and he will perform equally well. Caress him when he comes to you and give him a little oats or something he is fond of. It helps wonderfully while learning any trick to reward a horse when he does just right.

Remember that a pint of oats will go farther towards learning a horse anything than a five dollar whip.

Please don't forget to buy a twenty-five cent whip and fifty cents worth of oats, and if they both give out at the same time, buy more oats and wait awhile for another whip.

TO GO LAME.

Take your stick with the sharp nail in the end, as directed in driving without reins, and as you lead your horse along, stick him on the shin every time he puts his foot down without limping. You can soon have him so he will limp when you point your stick toward his leg.

TO PAW.

To teach a horse this trick, take your stick with the sharp nail in the end and stick him on the back part of the fore leg a little below the knee. He will stamp his foot about as he would to get rid of a fly, when you must caress him.

Repeat, gradually working him up until he will paw any number of times you want him to, or as long as you point the stick towards his leg. If he stops while you have your stick in that position, stick him, and when you want him to stop raise your stick.

You can now ask him how old he is, carelessly pointing your whip towards his leg. When he has pawed the right number of times, raise it up, when he will stop. If you have him well trained you can give him small sums in division, multiplication, or subtraction, and have him paw the correct answer. It makes a horse appear very sagacious.

TO MAKE A BOW OR SAY YES.

To do this, take your stick with the nail in the end and stand on near side opposite his shoulder. Stick

him in the breast until he lowers his head, then stop and caress. Repeat until he will bow his head at the least motion of your stick towards his breast.

A horse will learn this very quick. Ask any question now that you want him to answer in the affirmative and carelessly point your whip towards his breast and he will nod his head.

TO TEACH HIM TO SAY NO.

Take your stick with sharp nail in end. Stand on the near side reach out and stick him on top of the neck about where the collar rests. This will cause him to shake his head, when you must stop and caress.

Repeat until he will shake his head at the least motion of your stick towards his neck.

You can now ask him any question you want him to answer by saying No, carelessly pointing your whip towards the top of his neck and he will promptly shake his head.

A horse will learn this trick in three or four lessons and perform well.

TO CARRY THINGS IN HIS MOUTH.

To teach a horse this, take a light board about a foot square and tack a leather strap on one end. Sew a piece of leather on the end he is to take hold of so he can hold on to it good. The strap should stick out about an inch and a half from the board.

Hold this strap under his mouth and stick him in the breast with a pin as in training to pick up a handkerchief.

He will soon take hold of the strap readily but will

let it go. Now hold your pin ready, and when he drops it stick him sharply, and make him take it up again; requiring him to hold it a little longer each time, until he will hold it as long as you want him to. When he will do this start off with him, holding your pin ready so you can stick him and make him take it again. He will soon carry it as far as you want him to.

You can easily have him to carry your whip, hat, bridle or anything you want.

I have trained a three-year-old mare so I can hitch her to a buggy and drive her anywhere without reins, carying anything in her mouth that I give her.

It takes considerable patience to teach a horse to perform this trick well. Don't require him to do too much at a time.

TO LEARN HIM TO FOLLOW.

Put the common draw-hitch war bridle on him as descsibed under the head of "Teaching to come to you." Take the cord in your left hand and a switch or riding whip in your right. Stand on near side and tap him on the side of the neck with your whip lifting him to you with the cord at the same time. Stop and caress, and repeat this until he will step to you promptly when you tap him on the side of the neck

Now start off with him, tapping him on the back to make him keep well up by the side of you.

When you have gone a little ways, step off to the left, tapping him on the neck and lifting him to you with the cord.

After you train him this way a few times he will

turn with you readily, when you can take off your rope and make him follow anywhere.

You can learn a horse this in thirty minutes and he will never forget it.

TEACHING TO LEAD.

Some horses lead up well while others drag along. You can teach the latter to lead in a run by a few minutes training.

Put the draw-hitch war bridle on him. Stand to one side and lift him until he will come at the least pull.

Train from both sides in this way gradually working around to the front. Now start off slow at first getting a little faster and if he allows you to tighten the rope lift him to you with all your strength.

In twenty to thirty minutes you can make the most stubborn horse follow you in a run.



The Arab's Farewell to His Horse.

[The Arabs have the finest horses in the world, and they are very fond of them. It is related that the French Consul at Alexandria, once gave a poor Arab a purse of gold for a fine horse, with the design of sending the animal to the King of France.

The Arab took the money, but, after having in vain endeavored to tear himself away from his horse, flung the purse upon the ground, sprung upon his horse's back, and was quickly out of sight. The following beautiful lines were written upon this touching incident.]

I

My beautiful, my beautiful! that standest meekly by,
With thy proudly arched and glossy neck, and dark and fiery
eye!

Fret not to roam the desert now with all thy winged speed;
I may not mount on thee again!—thou'rt sold, my Arab steed

II

Fret not with that impatient hoof, snuff not the breezy wind,
The farther that thou fleest now, so far am I behind;
The stranger hath thy bridle rein, thy master hath his gold;
Fleet-limbed and beautiful, farewell!—Thou'rt sold, my steed,
thou'rt sold!

III

Farewell! Those free, untired limbs full many a mile must
roam,
To reach the chill and wintry clime that clouds the stran-
ger's home;
Some other hand, less kind, must now thy corn and bed pre-
pare;
That silky mane I braided once must be another's care.

IV

Only in sleep shall I behold that dark eye glancing bright—
Only in sleep shall hear again that step so firm and light;
And when I raise my dreaming arms to check or cheer thy
speed,
Then must I startling wake, to feel thou'rt sold my Arab steed!

V

Ah! rudely then, unseen by me, some cruel hand may chide,
Till foam-wreaths lie, like crested waves, along thy panting
side,
And the rich blood that's in thee swells, in thy indignant pain,
Till careless eyes that on thee gaze may count each starting
vein!

VI

Will they ill use thee?—if I thought—but no, it cannot be;
 Thou art so swift, yet easy curbed, so gentle, yet so free;
 And yet if haply, when thou'rt gone, this lonely heart should
 yearn,
 Can the hand that casts thee from it, now command thee to
 return?

VII

Return!—alas! my Arab steed! what will thy master do,
 When thou, that wast his all of joy, hast vanished from his
 view?
 When the dim distance greets mine eyes, and through the
 gathering tears,
 Thy bright form for a moment, like the false mirage, appears?

VIII

Slow and unmounted will I roam, with wearied foot, alone,
 Where with fleet step and joyous bound, thou oft has borne
 me on;
 And sitting down by the green well, I'll pause, and sadly
 think.
 'Twas here he bowed his glossy neck when last I saw thee
 drink.

IX

When last I saw thee drink! Away! the fevered dream is o'er!
 I could not live a day, and know that we should meet no
 more;
 They tempted me, my beautiful! for hunger's power is strong
 They tempted me, my beautiful! but I have loved too long.

X

Who said that I had given thee up? Who said that thou wert
 sold?
 'Tis false, my Arab steed! I fling them back their
 'Tis false! . . .
 gold! upon thy back, and scour the distant plains!
 Thus—thus I leap now, may claim thee for his pains.
 Away! who o'ertakes us.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

I have tried most of the following receipts and know them to be reliable, and have obtained the others from reliable sources.

SURE CURE FOR FISTULA.

I OZ	Corrosive Sublimate,
I "	Camphor gum.
I "	Alcohol.
I "	Spirits of turpentine.

Mix together and shake well.

It is best to throw the horse and tie him down as it is very severe, and it will be hard to treat him right while standing on his feet.

When you have him down apply the medicine to the swollen parts, being careful not to put on too much, as it will run down his shoulder and blister. Have a red hot iron and hold it close enough to make it smoke a little so as to bake it in good.

Make two applications in succession the first time you have him down. In two days treat again, making only one application at a time after the first. In two days treat again, and after that keep the parts greased with lard.

In the worst cases it hardly ever takes more than three applications to affect a cure. It will take him from three to four weeks to get well, during which time he should not be used.

NO. 2, ANOTHER GOOD REMEDY.

When the disease first starts and before it breaks get two ounces of oil of cedar, and apply to the swollen parts. Put a woolen rag over it and take a

hot smooth iron and rub over it, have the iron as hot as the horse will bear it.

Treat every other day for a week. I have never failed to put it back by this treatment if I got the animal in time, that is, before it came to a head.

NO. 3. ANOTHER REMEDY.

After it comes to a head, open, and take a five grain capsule of arsenic, and push it down the tube, and put a piece of cotton down on top of it to keep it from coming out.

In a few days the diseased parts will separate from the sound flesh, and you can cut the former out and continue treating as you would for an ordinary wound.

POLL EVIL.

This is precisely the same disease as fistula, only located in a different place. The treatment is the same as for fistula.

A CURE FOR COLIC.

2 oz.....Sweet Spirits of Nitre.

40 drops.....Oil Caraway.

Mix with one pint of water.

This will cure the worst case of colic in from twenty to forty minutes.

FOR CUTS AND SORES.

4 oz.....Lard.

4 "Beeswax.

2 "Rosin.

$\frac{1}{2}$ "Carbolic Acid.

Melt the first three together, then add the carbolic acid.

FOR SCRATCHES.

4 oz.....Balsam Fir.

4 oz.....Lard.

Wash well with soap, and apply once a day.

SWEENEY.

Examine the leg and foot well, as the shrinking of the shoulder is in most cases the effect and not the cause of lameness.

In such a case anything you could do to the shoulder would be of no benefit.

If you find nothing wrong with his foot or leg apply the following to his shoulder.

1 pint.....	Soft Soap.
1 "	Water.
1 "	Spirits Turpentine.
1 "	Alcohol.
6 oz	Salt.

Mix and apply once a day, rubbing hard.

TO CURE MANGE.

1 oz.....	Oil of Tar.
1 1/2 oz.....	Lac Sulphur.
2 oz.....	Whale Oil.

Mix and rub on the skin whenever the disease appears and continue daily for a week. Then wash off with warm water and castile soap.

FOR FRESH WOUNDS.

To prevent inflammation or mortification take:

1 lb.....	Saltpetre.
2 gal.....	Water.
3 pints.....	Proof Spirits.

Mix and inject into the wound with a syringe three times a day until healed.

TO GROW HAIR.

1 pint.....	Sweet Oil.
3 oz.....	Sulphur.

Mix and shake well, rub in the mane or tail twice a week this will bring out a fine healthy growth of hair.

TO REMOVE ENLARGEMENTS.

1	oz.....	Oil Spike.
1	".....	Camphor.
2	".....	Oil Origanum.
1	".....	Amber.
2	".....	Spir. Turpentine.

Rub the mixture on thoroughly three times a week.

FOR HEAVES.

Give table spoon of Oil of Tar every night. This is also good for coughs and colds.



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 Horse.
 Valuable Receipts.
 Sure Cure for Fistula.
 Poll Evil.
 A Cure for Colic.
 For Cuts and Sores.
 For Scratches.
 Sweeny.
 To Cure Mange.
 For Fresh Wounds.
 To Grow Hair.
 To Remove Enlargements.
 For Heaves. </p> |
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